Business Notices.

THE HATS FOR HOT WEATHER .- For extreme ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDDEN.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods, at the lowe prices for which the same qualifies can be purchased in this country will be found at

Hosiery and Under-Gantaeut Manufactory,
No. 30, Eganouva,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nible's Garden.

Opposite Metropolitan Helel and Nibia's Gorden.

Pranos, Meliodeons And Music.—Horace Wareas, No. 333 Broedway, is exclusive agent for T. Gilbert & Co.'s
Pianos, with or without the Afolian; Hallet & Curastou's Pianos,
J. Chickerings, Planos, Gilbert's Bondgir Pianos, and Harace Waterre Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, Goodwin & Baldwin's Melodeons. Mr. Waters has also ou hand Pianos of eight other
different makers, and Melodeons of overy agree and finish. Music
and Music Merchandise of evry variety and of quality better flare
can be found elsewhere. His motion buing "small profits and quick
gales," sit lummence stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

MADAME THILLON, AT NIBLO'S, is the personifica tion of Cruce, Beauty and Elegance; and so are the Galtera Slippers, Tyes, and Toilet Slippers, at Miller's, in Canal at One draws crowds at Nitiol's, the other draws groweds at Miller's. Medano pours on her rotes, Miller teles in the notes. All came away de-

SEWING MACHINES, — Eight distinct patents on Sewing Machines are owned by Strong & Co. No machine of any value can be made without infliringing on one or more of these patents. We have prosecuted the principal manufacturers, and shall prosecute all who was infliring machines. The latest Boston Notion' in the way of serving the "Dorcas" suchine grouply inflinges three of our patents. All persons are notified not to buy those machines they are of inferior quality, and will subject the aware to suits for they are of inferior quality, and will subject the aware to suits for damages. CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sawisc Machines, who wish to avoid the consequences of the law, wilde well to see my saverisement in the mechinery column, in-side. E. Howe, Ja., No. 350 Broodway.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine containing no Sait of Calomel, Arsenic, or Quinine. Before askin, the conditioned of the public, and without making any drafts upon its creduity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the fol-lowing

lowing

JOHN CRETIFICATE FROM

The Hen. WM. A. Newell, M. D., late Member of Congress from New-Jency, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successfurgeon and Physician, of New Brunswick, N. J.

"Having extensively used 'Destinative Astro-Periodic, on Fevera And Advin Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in steing thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arcenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes over the contain to deleter insuly as an accumulative poison, we consider them

hopen, L.L. D.

KOTH FROM THE ROS. THEODORE FRELINGUEVER,

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell
above ramed, and the effects in which these gondennes, with his
Deahler, are held in this State. I take pleasure in stating that any re
presents loss made by them are worthy of public configure."

Theo. RELINGUEVERS. New-Brancwick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1954. Price & per box; or, for the convenie

New-Branswick, N. J. Jan 24, 1254. Throe residing where these it per box; or, for the convenience of those residing where these not been introduced as yet it will be forwarded by mail prepoid, to any one inclosing 24 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States active to treues and California; or to these for 35 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 12 Chambernet; Clickener & Co., No. 171 North 36-st., Philadelphia, wholesele agents; and at retail by Ring, No. 61 Enriceivat; and others. Cromble, corner Broadway and Johnsen. Cromble, corner Broadway and Johnsen. Stander, Shedden, corner Bowery and Grandet; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grandet, Shedden, corner Bowery and Grandet; Shedden, corner Bowery and Grandet, Shedden, Corner Bower, S

If not a fatal sceurge, like the Plague, the Yellow If not a fatal sceurge, like the Plague, the Yellow Fever, or the Oriental Choica, Fever and Ague is certainly one of the mest disheartening diseases known. The terribic chilis, the fever, the thirst, the hesdacke, the pains in the back and joints, the fever, the thirst, the hesdacke, the pains in the back and joints, the fever that the pains of the second of the pains of the pains in the back and joints, the pains of the pains of

VERMIN! VERMIN! VERMIN!-They pollute your

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIQUID HAIR DYE .-This superbarticle is deservedly held high in the estimation of an in-telligent public. Its sales are doubling from day to day. It asver fails to give the most ample satisfaction t those, who use it. Soid wholesale and ratual and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

FEVER AND AGUE.-Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STANDERS MIXTURE, for the core of Fever and Ague and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive curs without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the proprietors, MEAD & ELECKER, No 98 Broadway, New York, and Brugglets generally.

MOLDAVIA CREAM .- This superb compound for strength sing and beautifying the HAIR, prepared only and act W. A. BATCHELOR, at his celebrated HAIR DYF and WIG FACT No. 283 Bronslway. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVF sold and applied. private trons.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 15.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

III. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: Sum

IV .. THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN: Six Days Later; Interview with the Japanese Commissioners; Exchange of Presents; Amusing Incidents; The Treaty Formed; An Outline of its Character.

V. CONNECTICUT AGAINST SLAVE-HUNTING.
VI. CONNECTICUT AND SLAVERY: Speech of Sena VII. THE "HARDS" AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL: Letter frem Mr. Bindy to Mr. Peekham.

VIII. THE SQUATTERS IN KANSAS.
IX. A TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION.

X. MURDER AND BURNING TO DEATH IN TEN-XI. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: The Convention at Sars-togs - Opinions of the Press; The Freemen of Michigan in Council, Obio; Indiana; Massachusetts; New-Hempshire; Maior.

Maine.

XII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and nout conspicuous form the latest and most important events that have transported in the City, United States, Central Anerica, South America, Europe, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

XIII. DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE: The Affair of Cousul Dilion; The Cree of Menard; Nothing Done by Mr. Soule; Louis Najoleou's Views Toward the United States; American Officers Recalled from Europe.

XIV. DEMOCRATIC (HARD SHELL) CONVENTION AT SURACUS.

AV. THE WAR-DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XVI..THE SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XVII. THE AMERICAN IDEA, AND WHAT OROWS OUF
OF IT: AN Oration by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, delivered
at the Crystal Palace in this City on Tuesday, July 4.

XVIII. COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Further Particulars of the
Oreat Stock France.

Creat Stock Frauds.

XIX. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by Telegraph.

XX. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXI. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock,

Grain, Provision, Cartle, and Horse Markets; very fully
and specially reported for The Tribun.

Single cepies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the

Conniling Room this morning. Price 6j cents.

Subscaririow.—One copy for one year, 32; three copies, \$5;

five cupies. \$81 is nowles. \$12.56.

At the Wyoming Co. (N. Y.) Fourth of July celebra-

tion, the bells were tolled. The Warsaw New Yorker says: "For one hour in solemn and sad remembrance of "the spirit of freedom, which, by a single utterance quickened a nation into life, but now DEPARTED from a that nation's councils." Jonathan Perry presided, and H. Ryan Smith, delivered the oration. After the reading of the Declaration, and

the other services of the day, a strong series of resolution were adopted in reference to the aggressions of Slavery, one of which we give:

A fire occurred at Baltimore yesterday, destroying the African free school, Leffers's iron foundry, and several adjoining buildings. The African Church on Sharp st. was slightly damaged. Loss about \$12,000.

THE KANSAS ENIGRATION MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

—A meeting was recently held in Harrisburg to form an Emigration Society—auxiliary to the National Organization at Washington Charles C. Snydor, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joel Hinckley appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the General Agent, Mr. Albright, and by Messrs. Kunkel, Avres and Rawn, of Harrisburg, and G. F. Gordon, of Philadelphia, all of whom warmly favored the project, and denounced in strong terms the iniquitous scheme of Douglas & Co., for the enslavement of free territory. Without any definite action, the meeting adjourned to assemble again, when an organization will be effected.

New York Daily Cribane.

PRIDAY, JULY 14, 1854.

In the Senate, yesterday after the transaction of some unimportant business, the consideration of the Homstead bill was resumed. The question pending was on Mr. CHASE's amendment to give the benefits of the bill to all foreigners now in or bereafter to come to the United States. After a long discussion the further consideration the bill was postponed, and then the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed the River and Harbor, the Post Office and the Light-House Appropriation bills. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment abolishing the military superintendency of the National armories, and to reestablish the civil supervision was briefly discussed. when the further consideration of the bill was post-

BRONSON ON NEBRASKA.

In 1819-20, when GREENE C. BRONSON and SAMUZL BEARDSLEY were younger, less politic, and certainly not less honest, than they now are, they took leading parts in a meeting of the citizens of Oneida County to oppose the admission of the sovereign State of Missouri into the Union with her slave Constitution. Of this meeting, held at Rome, Dec. 14, 1819, Mr. Samvel Beardsley was a promoter, and Mr. Greene C. Eronson Secretary; and by it the following resolves were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting, Congress

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Congress possesses the clear and indepentable power, by the Constitution of the United States, to provide the admission of Star-ry into any State or Territory hereafter to be formed and admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the admission of Slavery into any such State or Territory, would be centrary to the spirit of our free and excellent Constitution, and indiminate to the highest interests of the antion.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this State, be respectfully and carnestly requested to use their most zealous endeavors to prevent the further extension of Slavery in the United States: And that the Chairman and Secretary be requested to transmit these resolutions to the said Senators and Representatives. and Representatives.

Resolved, That Erastus Clark, Samuel Chandler, and

Greene C. Bronson, be a Committee to take such further measures, in relation to the subject in question, as they

may deem expedient.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, he published in all the public papers printed in this County.

MORRIS S. MILLER, Chairman.

GREEKE C. Brosson Secretary.

—Thirty-five years have nearly passed, and these

gentlemen again appear before the public-Beardsley as President of a Democratic (Hard) Convention, and Bronson as its candidate for Governor of our State.

Bronson as its candidate for Governor of our State. It is by that Convention

"Resolved, That the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, the right of the people of the Territories to make their own local regulations and temporary laws, subject only to the power relinquished by the States to the General Government, including all regulations relating to domestic servitude, have long been permanent and leading features in the creed of the National Democracy, &c. &c. -Se, we see that "a change has been going on" in

other minds than Gen. Cass's of late years. Beardsley and Brenson in 1819, with no office in view, solemnly resolved that Congress possesses "clear and in lisputa-"ble power to prohibit the admission of Slavery into "any State or Territory," and ought to do it; but the same Beardsley and Bronson, in 1854, in laying down a platform for a party struggle, assert the exact contrary of the foregoing. They claimed to be Democrats in 1819, and were in full communion with the party so designated: now they say that the opposite doctrine has long been a cardinal and permanent feature of National Democracy! How long?

-But let as hear Judge Bronson on the practical effect of this Non-Intervention. Here is the position taken in his letter to the Convention :

"The Convention will, I trust, stand fifmly by the old landmarks of the party, and fearlessly declare its daternination to upholi the Constitution and the Union at all hazards. Without saying anything to wound the feelings of the political friends who have been unable to give their assent to all the proceedings of the Nebraska bill, the purpose should be distinctly declared of maintaining the great principle asserted by the measure, of banishing the Slavery question from Congress, by referring it, as we do other questions of domestic policy, to the influence of the Constitution and the decision of the people of the several States and Territories. As the right to import slaves has long since ceased, it is evident that allowing those we have to be dispersed over a wider extent of caentry, cannot add to their number, and so one can doubt that it would tend to improve rather than injure their condition. There is no reasonable ground to believe that the people of either Nebraska or Kanness will declare in favor of having slaves, but should they do so, it will inflied no wound on the cause of humanity, and no one will be injured unless it be themselves. It is their own matter, and let them deal with it as they please. "The Convention will, I trust, stand firmly by the

-Here are several distinct assertions as of fact: stand or fall with them. "It is evident," Mr. Bronson says, "that allowing the slaves we have to be dispersed over a wider extent of country, cannot add to their number." Can Judge Bronson really beliere this? We say he cannot: because it stands in direct antagonism to all that statesmen, economists, statisticians, have ever held and taught as unquestionable truth. If any body should tell Judge B, that "it is evident" that there would be just as many sheep in this country if none were tolerated any where else than in the State of Delaware as if their breeding and keeping were unrestricted, he would at once resent the proposition as a gross insult to his understanding-an outrage on common sense; and he knows just as well that more slaves will be reared and kept on Two Million square miles of area than there were would be on Half a Million, as he knows that there are now more sheep in the Union than there would have been had none been tolerated outside of the State of Delaware. He does not deceive even himself by his impudent sophism, and he will not succeed in deceiving the People. Every one knows that the opening of new territory to Slavery enhances the price of slaves in old slave States by creating a demand for them, as the Ansexation of Texas enhanced the current prices of slaves in Virginia some fifteen per cent. "The relation of supply to demand" governs prices, as all men do know who know any thing on the subject; and every acre of virgin soil thrown open to Slavery increases the demand for slaves, increasing the inducement to breed them and throwing new obstacles in the way of their emancipation. Many a man who feels that he ought to emancipate, at least on his death-bed, is prevented by the consideration that he will thus divest his children of the more valuable and salable portion of their inheritance. John Randolph used to predict that the day was at hand when the masters would be obliged to run away from their slaves; it has not come simply because new territory is opened to Slavery faster than the old is exhausted.

-But Bronson proceeds to say of this dispersion of slaves over a wider extent of territory, that "None can doubt that it would tend to improve rather than "injure their condition."-But, Mr. Bronson, every slave in the world does doubt it-nay, he positively denies it. It is the perpetual terror of the slaves of the old Slave States that they shall be sold "down "the river"-to Louisiana, Texas, or any of the new Slave States. Their most plaintive songs, their conversations, their apprehensions by night and by day. all refer to this terrible destiny of being torn from the scenes of their childhood and all they hold dear and exiled to the swamps and cane-brakes of the far South-West. We feel sure that the agonies endured by the slaves of Virginia from this source overtop all other evils to which they are subjected. Then how can Judge Brouson insult the misery of the helpless and voiceless by such assertions as the above !

The Judge's assertion that "there is no reasonable ground for believing that the People of Kansas will declare in favor of having slaves," we must in charity presume was made in ignorance of the slaveholders' operations now in progress for the seizure and appropriation of that Territory. But what moral

right had be to make such assertions in ignorance! Ought be not to lave at least read some newspaper not in the interest of Sinvery before talking thus at random? The simple touth is that, if Kansas were to be organized at any time within a month, it would be a slave Territory. Our only hope rests on time and effort. To-day the Pro-Slavery element is largely preponderant in Congress: for the Missourians have rushed in by thousands, while the northern immigration has carcely begun. We must have time to get in our quota of the population or the Territory is lost. Yet with contempt. Judge B. coolly asserts that there is no danger of Slavery's ever going there!

-But what if it does? "It is their matter," says the Judge. No, Mr. B., it is our matter as well. The few thousand squatters who happen to have got into Kansas a few days or months ahead, have no moral right to fasten such a curse on her destinies. That Territory belongs to the whole People of the United States-to our children and yours, as well as to the squatters who have seized on the best locations before the Territory is legally opened to settlers. The seil belongs to all the People of the Union; why should a few be allowed to do that which must diminish the value of that soil by at least one-half? The Territory should remain open to all the People of the United States until it shall be completely settled; but the establishment of Slavery therein will virtually exclude more than half of them. But it is not right that a few thousand squatters should be empowered to organize chronic injustice and oppression over a a territory as large as New-York and New England, and thus impose it on the Millions who are ultimately to inhabit Kansas-and so the People will decide wherever the question shall be fairly presented. Judge Bronson has sold himself for nought in stooping to pettifeg the cause of Slavery Extension before the Free Laborers of New-York, and we trust he will live to regret it.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

A well-attended and spirited meeting of the stockbolders of the People's College was held at Binghamton on Wednesday-D. C. McCollum, President, in the Chair, G. H. Stebbins of Brooklyn, Secretary. An animated and interesting discussion on the state and prospects of the College, its hold on the public mind, and the progress on the ideas which underlie it, was continued through the afternoon-Gov. W. Hunt. Messrs, Theo. C. Peters, D. C. McCollum, G. J. Punpelly, A. I. Wynkoop, H. Howard, G. Evans, R. S. Stebbins, P. J. Farrington, H. Greeley and other active friends of the enterprise, participating. The general sentiment was in favor of prosecuting the work of commending the College to the public regard and soliciting subscriptions, notwithstanding the pressure for money and the moderate amount of capital (about \$10,000) already pledged. A much larger sum has been proffered, contingent on the location of the College to suit the views of the subscribers; but it was generally held that these should be regarded net as subscriptions but as bids for the location; and sn earnest appeal was addressed to them to make their subscriptions unconditional, and so enable the Trustees to proceed at once to the location and establishment of the College.

In the evening, a very large meeting was heldabout One Thousand citizens of Broome County being present-when addresses explanatory and commendatory of the general objects and purposes of the College were successively made by Horace Greeker of New-York, CHARLES B. LINES of New Haven, Conn. Prof. WM. H. RUSSELL of do. and ax-Gor. WASHINGTON HINT of Lockport, all of whom were heard with attention and sympathy. The interest of the occasion, however, centered in the remarks of Prof. Russell, who, as an honored son of Yale College, whose life has been devoted to study and to teaching, analyzed the course of higher Education new current with unsparing fidelity and unsurpassed clearness, profund ty and vigor. Never have we heard or read any demonstration of the defects and vices of our College system more cogent and forcible than this, and the fixed attention, the carnest applause of the audience showed that its truths made a deep impression. We have notes of this speech, and hope to print them soon. After a few remarks by Gov. Hunt, the meeting adjourned without day. The new Directors hold a meeting at Binghamton on the record Wednesday in August.

THE NATIVIST CONTROVERSY.

Irishism their specialty. This controversy relates to the political position of native and foreign residents in the country, but strange to say, it is one to which neither the mystic brotherhood of Know-Nothings nor any of its accolytes is a party. It is carried on exclusively between the leading American organ of Reman Catholicism, Brownson's Quarterly Review, on the one hand, and the representatives of Young Ireland on the other. The Quarterly for July having pronounced in favor of the Native policy, and furnished the Irish with some supra paternal advice, as to their general confuct, short comings and tendencies the champions of Celtic nationality take up the endgels and give the tough-hided Yankee, Orestes quite as sharp and vigorous, if not so frightful a chastisement as the pursuing Eumenides inflicted upon his namesake of old. It is a very interesting and well sustaine i controversy as it stands, and just at this crisis merits the attention of the public to a degree not limited by the personal position and

deserts of the respective disputants. We are not aware that any Catholic writer, of good standing in the Church, has yet come forward openly to protest against the view of Mr. Brownson on the question; and from the fact that The Boston Pilot. though conducted by an Irishman, has expressly indorsed it, with the gloss of an ingenious distinction between Natives and Natyres,-the latter signifying the wicked and virulently Anti-Catholic pertion of the home-born Americans, -- has even adopted it, we infer that it will generally be received in silence by the orthodox supporters of that religion, even where they do not give it their approbation. Still it can bardly prove an element of harmony among Catholics. We have heard of a report. -how true it is we are unable to say, -according to which the Catholics of native birth have for some time felt a degree of uneasiness in view of the preferment over them of foreign, and especially of Irish ecclesiastics, going so far, it is said, as in some cases even to result in the separation of parishes from one episcopal see in order to become attached to another. We have no means of knowing whether such a feeling really exists, but if the rumor be true, this demonstration of the Boston Boanerges may perhaps be taken as in some sort a specimen of it. Not a little striking is it that such a lesson to the Irish Cathelies should be read by one who professes the extreme ultra-montane doctrine of absolute ecclesiastical authority and unconditional laic submission.

The antagonists of Mr. Brownson, Messrs, Doheny and Mitchel, make much of the fact that he has frequently changed his religious convictions and profession. They even go so far as to brand him as an apostate, and to indulge in witty flings at his supposed Mormonism, Millerism, er what not. This seems rather an ad captandum style of discussion, and we doubt whether it adds to the real force of their

logic. It may argue a hasty and restless temper of mind to often change one's spinions, but it also argues a manly and honorable frankness to openly avow the change and give the reasons therefor. There are many men who hold themselves forever in the trammels of a lifeless and fossil conform-

ity, because they have once professed some belief and lack the courage to declare that they have abandened it for another; and but very few indeed who shirt about from more love of change and novelty, or who adopt new views from base considerations. Give us the man who is frack and out-spoken, never hesitating to utter a change in his ideas, popular or unpopular, or to let it be known just where he stands. These qualities are not yet so commonplace that the men possessing them can justly be spoken of

WESTERVELT AND TIPPLING SHOPS.

A very large majority of the people of the Sixteenth Ward are thoroughly hastile to the rum traffic. Knowing this, and baving, if not any especial love at least a salutary fear of their constituents, the Alderman and all the Councilmen at first agreed to issue no licenses. The Ward had been cursed during the year past with 250 dirty, low rum-holes, and the Alderman avowed as his deliberate opinion, founded upon careful personal observation, that these rum] shops were the direct cause of more misery and crime in the Ward than all other evils combined. There was a terrible fluttering for awhile among those who make their living from the poor and degraded by poisening their bodies and imbruting their minds with iquer. Not that these poisoners really have any respect for law, human or divine; but a license might save trouble, besides giving them a sort of negative respectability by extending over them the protection of the great State of New-York. They were early assured that the Mayor was with them, heart and soul, because he had said, with reference to the Ninth Ward, that if he lived there and wanted to sell rum, and was refused a license, he would sell in spite of them and in spite of the laws. After some enticing, the rumsellers brought Coun-

cilman McIntyre over to their side, and some days after the regular time set for the Ward, McIntyre and his rum customers, to the number of thirty-three, came in with their papers, which were joyfully signed by Mayor Westervelt, and Councilman McIntyre, now converted into the friend of all the low porter-house and corner-grocery backguards in the City. Yesterday Westervelt and McIntyre went at it again, and licensed eighteen more, making fifty-one "taverns," "actually necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public" within the space bounded by Twenty-third and Twentysixth-sts., Sixth-av. and the North River, being 15 blocks. Through these proceedings Westervelt puts himself before the public virtually labeled in this wise: "Know all Rumsellers, that if your Ward "officers refuse you permission to beggar and brutalize your neighbors, to fill the Jail and the Alms-· House, I. Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor of the City, will gladly authorize you to do so. I am in favor of free trade in Rum, and if any Board of Excise should refuse me a license I would sell without law or no law-though to be sure I have just sworn to support and execute the law I thus denounce. Just get your Alderman or one of your Councilmen to help me, and I will give you as many rum holes as you will ask for. I would gladly do it alone; but the statutes won't permit me. Don't be at all backward: I shall take every occasion that offers to spread the traffic." This is the actual position of our Chief Magistrate. How honorable it is to him, and how creditable to the City, the reader may judge for himself.

CATTLE AND CROTON.

The Pourd of Aldermen finished their July session last night. The cattle driving ordinance came up, and was of course opposed by Ald. Ely, the friend of the butcher-shops that flourish in the Seventeenth Ward. As Mr. Ely is a prominent member of the Board of Health, we presume he considers these shops, with their blood, offal and stench, as health-preserving institutions. However, the ordinance passed; and if the Councilmen will do their duty, the disgusting and dangerous carting and driving of cattle through the streets (in the day time) will cease. But the proposed law is not strict enough. No cattle, sheep or swine should be at any time of day landed below Flitleth-st.; in fact, to talk exactly right, none for slaughter should be landed within the bounds of the City. The whole killing business should be removed to some distant place-say above Fort Lee, under the Palisades, where water and air would always be plenty, and where no We devote a considerable part of this morning's one could be annoyed by the work. Such a course is TRIBUNE to a debate now raging with exceeding ar- demanded by every consideration of public health and dor in those periodicals which make Catholicism and | public decency, and we believe would be-properly arranged-greatly to the benefit of the drovers and butchers themselves. If there is any good reason for City butchering, driving or stabling, we should like to hear it. Ninety-nine in a hundred agree that the driving of horned cattle through the streets is dangerous; and the entire hundred are shocked at the cruelty of carting sheep and calves with their heads banging over the box, tongues out, and eyes rolling in agony, as some demi-savage drives them over the rough pavements. Such scenes are so manifestly disgraceful, so unnecessarily inhuman, so inevitably perpicious, to children especially, that one can only wonder that they have not been long since stopped.

The Croten Water nominations were also brought up last night. The Mayor, it seems, less servile to the party than was expected, a long time since renominated some of the chief officers in that Department. To be sure they were Whigs, when there was a Whig party; but they were the only men who were familiar with the business of that important Department, and were in a degree indispensable to its proper working. But the rough and tumble Democracy that claims a n sjority of the Board of Aldermen was determined to have the Craton water filtered through Democratic hands, and for a long time they have prevented the taking up of the pominations. Last night, however, they slipped up; the nominations were called, and, after a hard party effort to kill them, they were confirmed. A reconsideration was moved and carried on one officer, but before a second vote the Board adcurned-so the nomination is in fact agreed to.

When shall we see the end of this paltry partisan felly in regard to local offices? Such absurd party divisions have been the means of robbing and misgoverning the City for the last decade, and it is high time that the people set their seal of disapprobation upon the whole business. The factious men who make up the majority of the present Board of Aldermen, will have a serious reckoping with the people one of these days, not only for partisan follies but for their shameless efforts to thwart all the real reforms so hoped for and worked for by the hewers of wood and drawers of water who pay the taxes.

SLAVERY RESTRICTION NOT REPEALED. In the Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas to the United States, passed by Congress and approved by John Tyler, May 2. 1845. (see Whig Almanac, 1846, p. 55-6.) we read as follows:

p. 55-6.) We read as follows:
 Third: New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the Territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution; and such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as the People of each State asking admission may desire. the People of each State asking admission may desire.
And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said
territory north of said Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

-As this arrangement has never, to our knowldge, been repealed, we do not see how Slavery is to be got into New-Mexico this side of the Rio Grande. even if the people should ever desire it.

HENRY WARD BEECHER thus refers in The Independent to our suggestion that he be sent to Congress "Equivocat. Hoson Declarate.—The Tamura, last
Saturday, in reply to a private letter asking its advice on
the matter, recommends that we be nominated for Congress, elected and sent; and when that shall be done that

gress, elected and sent; and when that shan be done that we go.

"It may not be modest for us to decline before we are really asked. But such efforts will certainly be love's labor lost. If the people wish us to be the President of these United States, we should be disposed to accept that. And we fancy that there will be new times in Washington City after our insugural shall have been grave reasons for considering it. We doubt whether they have a harder field in all Heathendom; nor yet a field where the Gospel is more needed.

"But, for mere political reasons, to backslide from the pulpit into Congress, is a little too long a shide for the first venture. We beg to decline in advance."

—We don't feel the force of this logic. An upright man need no more "backslide from the pulpit into

men need no more "backslide from the pulpit into "Congress" than from New-England into China (or Sodom), should be be sent thither as a missionary. A true soldier of the Cross ought to be willing to grapple with the hardest cases of impiety and iniquity; and where could be find harder than in Congress And besides, an evangelist need not step preaching because elected to Congress any more than an editor need stop writing. Let him lift up his voice every Sabbath in reprobation of current sins-he can be sure "to get the floor" on that day, when he might struggle a week for it in the House and not obtain it. We really think Mr. Beecher could do more good for one term in Congress than anywhere else, and we hope he will think better of the matter in case any District should see fit to elect him.

The Louisville Journal thus comments on the law for the Defense of Liberty just passed in Connecticut: "If any southern man were to be sentenced under this Connecticut law, we have no doubt that the U.S. Judiciary would presource the law anconstitutional, and that, unless the Executive Department of the Government should be in the hands of the abelitionists, the victim would be set free and the wrong-doers punished, even though the whole nullitary force of the United States should be required for the accomplishment of the work."

Perhaps The Journal can favor the public with some

equally authentic information about the working of these laws of the southern States by which a colored citizens of the free States is imprisoned without trial. Does our cotemporary recall any case in which the Executive has interfered for the victims of those laws? Or does it assert a monopoly of local independence and State Rights for the legislation of the slave-driving States alone?

The Evening Post, having tasted the luxury of speaking its mind freely, without special regard to party terests or combinations, seems disinclined to forego the enjoyment for some time yet. The rasping comments which follow on the Hard State Resolves and other politi cal aspects of the time, are in its best vein:

"For our part, we do not exactly see by what process of segregation the Nebraska Softs and the Nebraska fards keep themselves from harmoniously intermingling. Both approve of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the opening of Kanses and Nobraska to Slavery, both ecoil in alam from men and measures which have the lightest taint of abolitionism, and speak of Free Soilers as the greatest of hereties. There would be no difficulty theterer, in their agracion upon a platform founded on as the greatest of hereics. There would be no difficulty whatever in their agreeing upon a platform founded on these great principles. The only point of disagreement that we perceive is this—that the Nebraska Softs do not like Greene C. Brosen, and the Nebraska Hards hate Mr. Pierce; but this is a difference hardly worth taking

Mr. Pierce: but this is a difference hardly worth taking into the account.

"At all events, the Hards are first in the field with their Nehraska doctrine and their disavowal of all obligation to observe the ancient compact in favor of freedom throughout the north western territories. They have occupied this ground in advance, and seem fairly entitled to all the few votes which can be got in this State by coming out in favor of a measure so generally odious throughout the North. If any subsequent Convention chooses to follow their exemple, its chances of success are very small; it will be a gleaner in a barren field, where there was little to be gathered at first, and, of course, little left for those who shall come after.

"If any such attempt should be made, as is likely to be the case, we shall witness a curious competition for

"If any such attempt should be made, as is intery to be the case, we shall witness a curious competition for unpopularity. Commonly the strife of parties is to recommend themselves to the people as the friends of savage at application of the principles of government, which contemplates making the people freer and happier. Here is a contest to see who shall be considered the most zealous friends of a measure which aims to establish a slavehold-income a second and a second a second and a second a secon friends of a measure which aims to establish a slaveholding aristocracy in regions once dedicated to freedom, and to exclude the free laborers, both of the North and the South, from a country the sole possession of which had been promised to them. That party which succeeds best in making good its claim to be regarded as most zealous in favor of this enormity will, of course, have the worst chance for obtaining votes. There is a game at cards in which the strife is which party shall somest get rid of all the cards he holds. The two factions into which the friends of Siavery are divided in this State, seem to have teken a hint from this game."

VERMONT .- At the Union Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska fraud, held at Montpelier yesterday, the following nominations were made, which were subscquently ratified by the Temperance and Free Democratic

Conventions:

For Governor-E. P. WALTON, Ja.

For Lieutenant Governor-RYLAND F

For Treasurer-Mr. BATES. RYLAND FLETCHES

FRATERNITY AND FISTS .- The Constantinople correspondent of the Kolnischer Zeitung says that the presence of the English forces in that city and vicinity has given rise to many curious scenes. One day an officer was going along he streets hen he heard a Turk call him Giaour (infidel); he turned and pugilized the unlucky Museulman till he consented to call him Kardash (brother). Another officer addressed a Turk with the intimate greeting of Salam cleikum (The peace of God be with thee!) the Turk instead of replying by reversing the same words, Aleikum salam, answered with the less intimate words, Sabatiniz chair olsun (May your day be good !-- or, simply Good day !) At this mark of disrespect the Englishman laid hold of his interlocutor and held him fast with one hand while he boxed him with the other, till the offender was glad to take the advice of a number of other Turks who had gathered around to witness the ceremonies, and bring out the required Salam alcikum, after which the parties separated rith the friendly mutual assurance that they were Kardash

INDIANA .- The Lagrange Whig announces the name of Samuel Brenton as an Independent candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. Mr. Brenton was a member of the Congress preceeding the present one.

MAINE.-The Committee of Conference appointed in he Hd District have nominated John J. Perry of Oxford for Congress, by a vote of 15 to 9. Mr. P. is a Morrill Democrat, and a strong anti-Nebraska man.

RECIPROCITY .- "Inspector," under date of Washington, Wednesday evening, 12th, telegraphs to The Courier and Enquirer as follows:

The Reciprocity Treaty has been reported without amendment, and the prospect for its confirmation is improved. The entire power and influence of the Administration will be brought to bear in its favor.

KANSAS EMIGRATION MOVEMENT AT ROXBURY, MASS .meeting was held on the 11th inst. at Roxbury.

Linus Comins, the Mayor of the city, presiding. Ad dresses were made by the Mayor, Eli Thayer, Esq. Charles F. Adams, the Rev. T. D. Anderson, and the Rev. Mr. Shailer, who urged the importance of immediate organization to the new Territories. Mr. Thayer said that in one year the Massachusetts Emigration Society could send out more emigrants of free principles than the entire number of slaveholders in the country. He said there were but 12,000 slaveholders in Missouri, and that there is no possibility of their becoming successful competitors in the settlement of Kansas and Nebraska.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN WISCONSIN .- A letter to THE

TRIBUSE, dated Milwaukee, July 7, says:

"We had a heavy rain last night, followed to-day by a hot sun. I fear the wheat will suffer in consequence. Crops throughout our State never promised better, and if we can have fair harvest weather, our sarplus will be A society of ladies has been formed in Paris, for the

purpose of cooperating with Mrs. Beecker Stowe, in her plan of procuring means for establishing a settlement of plan of procuring means for establishing a settlement of emancipated slaves in Liberia. The French ladies ap peal to the sympathies of the Christian world, and espe-cially to mothers and wives for aid in their undertaking. As a practical measure, they propose to furnish articles of taste and elegance and of utility as well, for the disposal of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in the United States, where they justly believe such commodities will and a ready sale.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

The River and Harbor, Light-House and Post-Office appropriations were all put through to-day in the House of Representatives. Louisiana profits most largely by the River and Harbor appropriation, and two of her Rep-resentatives—Jones and Perkins—voted against the bill. In Executive Session to-day many Postmasters for New-York and elsewhere were confirmed.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Eli Moore still hopes to be made Governor of Nobraska, but he can't come it.

The Postmaster-General thinks that none but Nebras-

kaites should be Postmasters. To-day the Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry E. Wood of New-Hampshire, as Consul at Beyrout, in

Syria; also, that of James T. Miller, as Collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C., in place of Wm. C. Bettenourt, resigned. The Japan treaty was transmitted to the Senate, but no

XXXIIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

action was had.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

Mr. WADE said that in The New-York Herald was a statement that when the vote was about to be taken on postpouling the Homestead bill, Senator Seward took up his hat and left, he not having yet determined whether to lose foreign or Know-Nothing influence in New-York. He (Wade) thought it required of him to say that on that day the Senator from New York and the Senator from North Carolina, both having occasion to be absent, had agreed to pair off, and had requested him to say so when the vote was taken, but he had omitted to do so.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the citizens of Windser County, Vermont, praying for the abolition of Slavery and the slave trade in Territories.

Mr. BRIGHT introduced a bill granting land to Indiana for a railroad therein.

Mr. JONES (lowa), from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of James Barchelder, lately killed whill adding the Marshal to example.

Persons, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of James Batchelder, lately killed while siding the Marshal to execute the laws of the United Science is issten.

Mr. Jones said that the Committee was equally divided in the form of the report to accompany the bill. Hapresented a paper agreed to by himself and Messrs. Williams and Clay.

inms and Clay.

Mr. SUMNER presented a paper containing the views of himself and Mr. Seward.

Both were ordered to be printed.

Mr. RUSK submitted a resolution that from and after Monday next the Senate meet daily at 11 o'clock.

Mr. CLAY objected, and the resolution was laid over. The Homestead bill was then taken up.

The question pending was on Mr. Chase's amendment to give the bentits of the bill to all foreigners now in or

to give the benchts of the bill to all foreigners now in or hereafter to come to the United States.

Mr. CHASE supported the bill.

Mr. BAYARD said he would vote for it because there was as much justice in giving land to all those foreigners hereafter to come here as to those now here.

Mr. CLAY said he would vote for it to avoid leading foreigners into the temptation of committing perjury by swearing they were here at the time of the passage of the bill.

Mr. WADE then for an hour addressed the Senate in

swearing they were here at the time of the passage of the bill.

Mr. WADE then for an hour addressed the Senate in support of the bill and of his colleague's amendment.

Mr. BROWN followed in a long written speech in explanation of a substitute he intended offering for the bill. His substitute is an extension of preemption privilege, allowing the settler, after actual occapancy and cultivation of the land for a number of years, to get a patent therefor, by paying a small price. The price to be regulated by a graduation scale.

Mr. JONES (Tenn...) addressed the Senate in support of the bill and against Mr. Clayton's motion to strike out the sixth section. He said the United States now owned 1.700,000,000 of acres of unoccupied land, and he field it to be the very best policy to give a fraction of it to those in the country who had none. It was eminently calculated to promote the general welfare of the whole country. At first sight it did appear unjust that foreigners should be allowed equality in going upon these lands with our own citizens, but upon reflection the objection did not amount to much. Suppose foreigners go there with our peoples they are follow settlers, and by their labor and cultivation they are of assistance and benefit to the American settler, and by doubling the number of settlers and the quantity of land in cultivation they advance the land of the American pioneer. If they go first and the American oblows, the latter will find the forests cleared, settlement obviated. It was too late now to raise the objection. In 1850 Congress passed, without obligation, a bill granting to every settler in Oregon, if single, 100 acres, if married, 320 acres, upon no condition but that he cultivate the same for four years. That ame act gave the seme quantities of land to any alien who, at the time of the passage of the act, had declared his intention to become a citizen, or who would do so within two years hereafter. During last winter the Senate had passed a bill granting land to saticiers the same thing now

passed. If they allowed them to pass it was too late to object to the same thing now.

Mr. CLAY said those bills applied exclusively to territories and not to States. While he could justify his vote granting away the land in the territories, he could not do the same respecting land in the States.

Mr. CASS said that the power of Congress over the public lands was the same in the States as in the territories.

Mr. JONES said it was undoubtedly so. A striking in-

Mr. JONES said it was undoubtedly so. A striking instance of the combination of different seatiments against this bill was that the Senator of Alabama saw great injustice in granting homesteads in the States, and could approve the same thing when done in the territories, and the Senator of Mississippi, (Mr. Adams) who sat at his side, intended to effer the amendment confirming the gifts of land to the limits of the States and denying the right to take land in the territories. He reviewed the arguments against the bill and answered them.

Mr. CLAYTON replied at length and in support of striking out the sixth section. In the course of his remarks he said he was opposed to drawing any distinction between chizzens on account of their birth or religious opinions. He was free to say he was opposed to a repeal of the naturalization laws or any change in them. He was perfectly satisfied with them as they were, but he could not help regretting to hear remarks fall from Senators exalting foreigners as something above the native citizens, and drawing distinctions between them to the disparagement of the latter. Such remarks were calculated more than anything else to rouse the feelings of the American people and to swell the ranks of those organizations called "Know-Nothings" by hundreds of thousands.

Mr. DODGE (Iowa) asked the Senator to name that

Mr. DODGE (Iowa) asked the Senator to name that senator who had made remarks drawing invidious distinc-tion in favor of the foreigner against the native. If the Senator meant that he had done so, directly or indirectly,

e denied it in toto.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had no reference to any par Mr. CLAYTON said he had no reference to any particular person, but as the Senator had noticed the matter, he would remind him that a few days since the Senator had styled those whom he called Native Americans, or Know Nothings, as contemptible, &c. The Senator well knew that that organization have, within the past few roomths, carried every election which had taken place in the cities of the country. Though he was not aware ow that the principles, or the objects, or aims of that organization were, yet he submitted to the Senator whether a party who could thus triumph in every election was to be considered contemptible. Their strength showed they were not contemptible.

Mr. WADE made a brief reply.

The bill was then postponed.

The bill was then postponed.

Mr. BADGER'S resolution, suspending till to-morrow the rule which sets apart Fridays for private bills, was agreed to.

During the day a message was received from the President, accompanied by a tin box about a foot long and wide and three inches deep, supposed to contain the Japan

Mr. MASON moved for an Executive session. Agreed

In a few minutes the deors were opened, and at 4 o'clock

the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KIDWELL asked leave to present a memorial of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company asking for an investigation of the charges against Judge Grier of the United States Supreme Court, in order to have it referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWE said if he followed the promptings of his own feelings and judgment, he should object to the memorial; but he felt satisfied the distinguished jugist has made a correct decision relative to the bridge over the Ozio, and he would not object.

The memorial was then so referred.

Mr. MAY presented the memorial of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, representing that that structure has attained the hight of 155 feet, and that 334 remain to be constructed, and that as the funds are entirely exhausted and all recent efforts to replenish their Treasury proved inoperative, they submit the whole subject to Congress for consideration. Owing to the dignity of the subject Mr. May moved that the memorial be referred to a Select Committee of 13. Agreed.

The following were appointed the Committee: Messra.

May, Jones (Pa.), Reces, McMullen, Hastings, Dowdell, Elliott (Mass.,) Ellison, Vail, Oliver (Mo.,) Pratt, Macy, Puryear.

Elliott (Mass.,) Edison, tan,
Puryear.

The River and Harbor bill was then taken up, all its
amendments concurred in and passed by a vote of 95 to 74,
as follows:
YEAS—Messas Ball, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bisz, Carpenter,
Carathers, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chyrchwell, Clark, Corwin,
Cox, Crocker, Cumming, Outling, Baris (R. I.) Dawson, Dick, Disney, Dunber, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, (Mass.)
Ellison, English, Ewing, Failey, Feston, Flagler, Florence, Old
dings, Green, Greenwood, Harlan (Ohlo.) Harrison, Haven, Haun,